



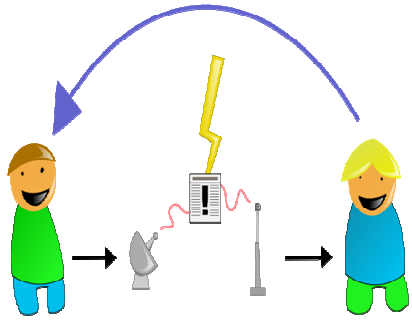
Introduction to Linguistics

ENG 229

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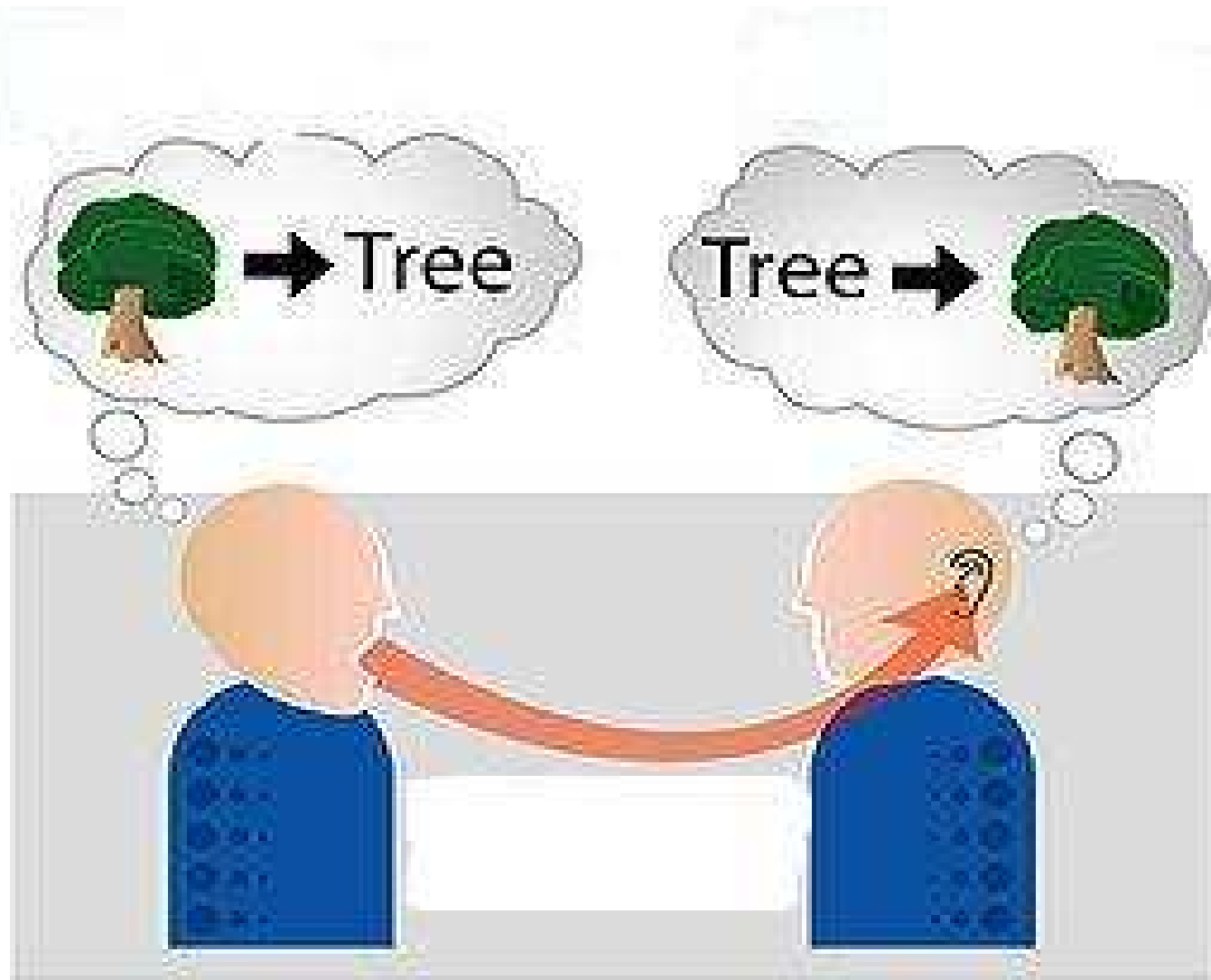
Sections: **441 Mon** 7:30 - 9:15 **Tues.** 7:30-9:15 **Room** 1211
 442 Mon 10:40-12:25 **Wed.** 7:30-9:15 **Room** 1212
 443 Sun. 7:30 - 9:15 **Wed.** 9:45-11:30 **Room** 1213

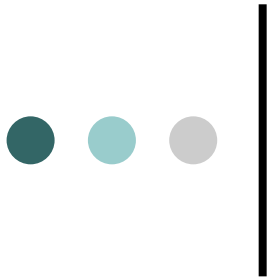
Office Hours: Sun. 9:45-10:30 **Office no.:** Third Floor, no.2304
 Mon. 9:45-10:30



1.1 Language & Communication

- One of the main characteristics of the human being is the ability to use language to *communicate, share experiences, and exchange ideas with others.*
- So, language is a means of communication which can be used in transferring thoughts from one mind to another .
- But we can not use direct *mind-to-mind* communication.
- So, we have to use *indirect means* to encode our thoughts .
- When we communicate with others we use a variety of means:
 - a- Visual means
 - b- Audible means





○ Communication requires:

a- a sender (speaker)

*Speaker
encodes*



b- receiver (listener).

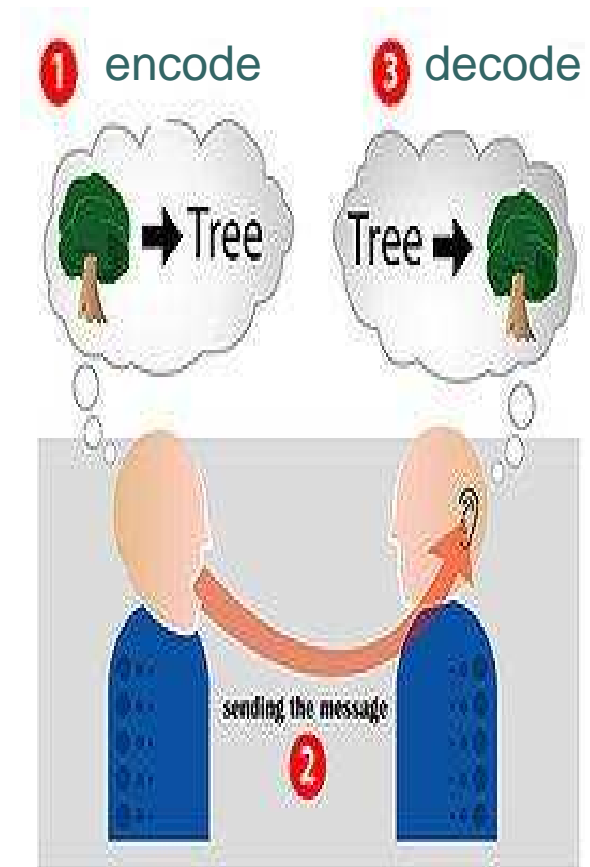
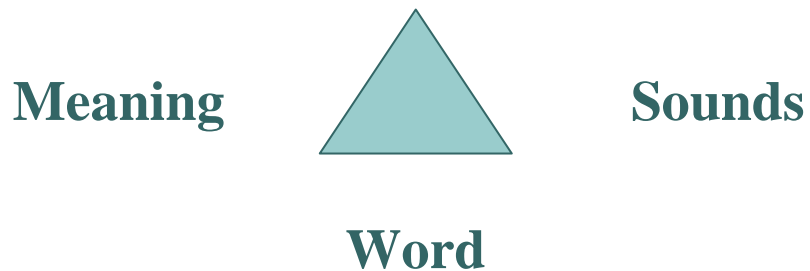
*Listener
decodes*

Meaning to Sounds

Sounds to meaning

○ In communication process:

- Speakers encode meanings into sounds .
- Listeners decode sounds into meanings .





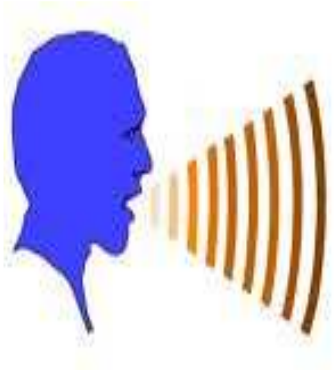
-What do you think linguistics deal with?

-What do you think the word *linguist* refers to?



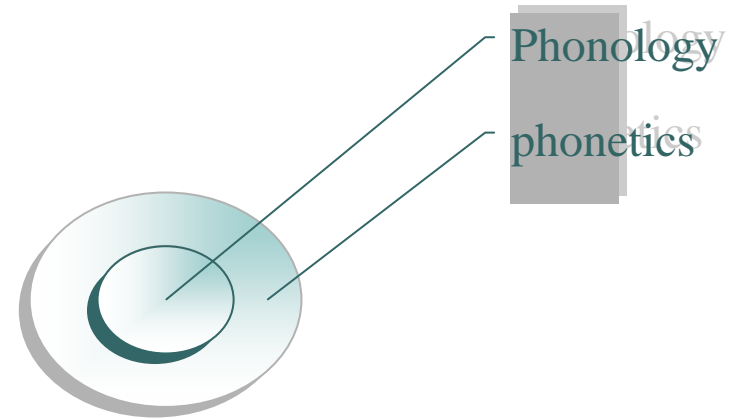
2.1 Linguistics:

- Linguistics is the scientific study of human language.
- Linguist: a student or practitioner of the subject of linguistics. Ironically, confusion sometimes arises from the earlier, and still current, sense of someone proficient in several Languages.
- **Linguistics deals with: "What do we KNOW about language?"**
Some of the things we know are:
 - **Sounds:** [p] is a sound of English.
[خ] and [ع] are not sounds of English (but they are sounds of Arabic).
 - **Sound patterns:** English words can begin with [tr] but not with *[rt]
 - **Words meaning and formation:** The English word for "cat" is [kæt]
"read" is to "read-er" as "reside" is to "resid-ent" ('someone who Xs')
 - **Phrase and sentence patterns:** "a big ball" is an English phrase; *"ball big a" is not.



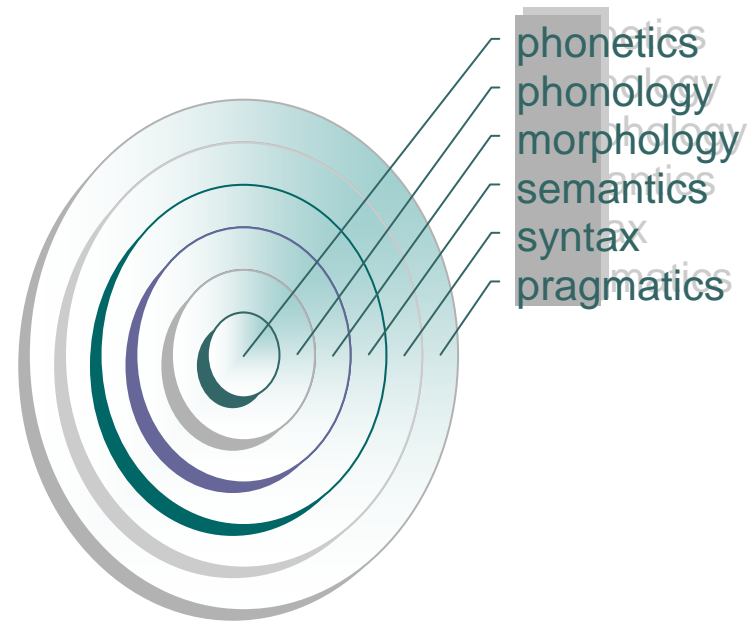
2.1.1. Sound

- Phonetics, deals with *individual speech sounds in language*.
- Phonology, deals with *sound patterns in a particular language*.



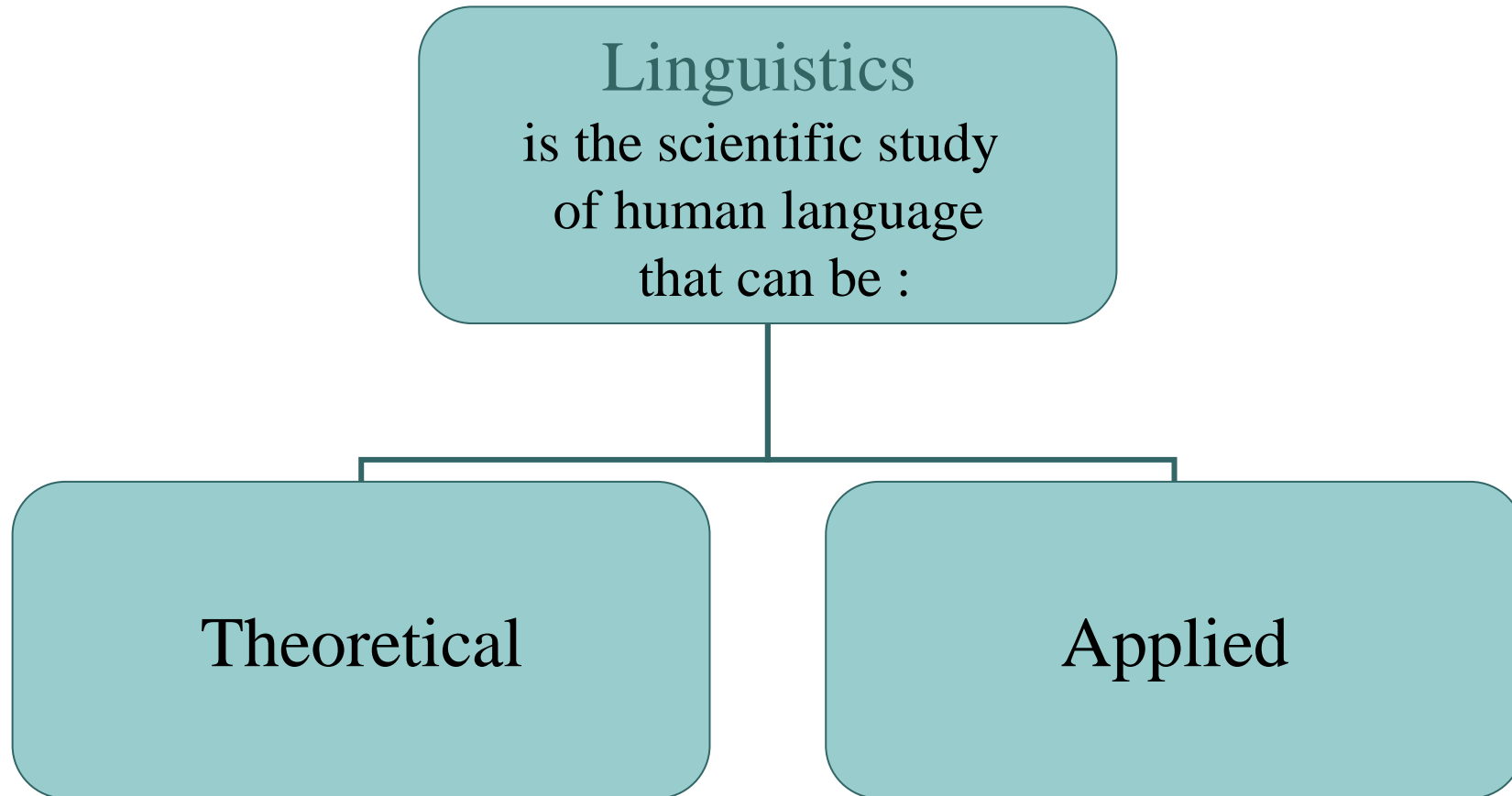
● ● ● | 2.1.2. Word & Meaning

- Morphology, the analysis of the *structure of word*.
- Syntax, the analysis of the *structure of phrases and sentences*.
- Semantics, the study of the *meaning of words, phrases, and sentences*.
- Pragmatics, the study of *speaker meaning* and what is being communicated than said.



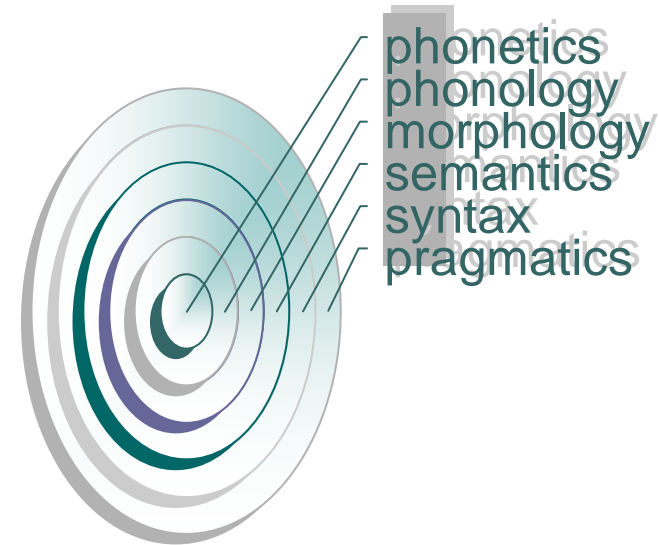


2.2 Theoretical & Applied Linguistics



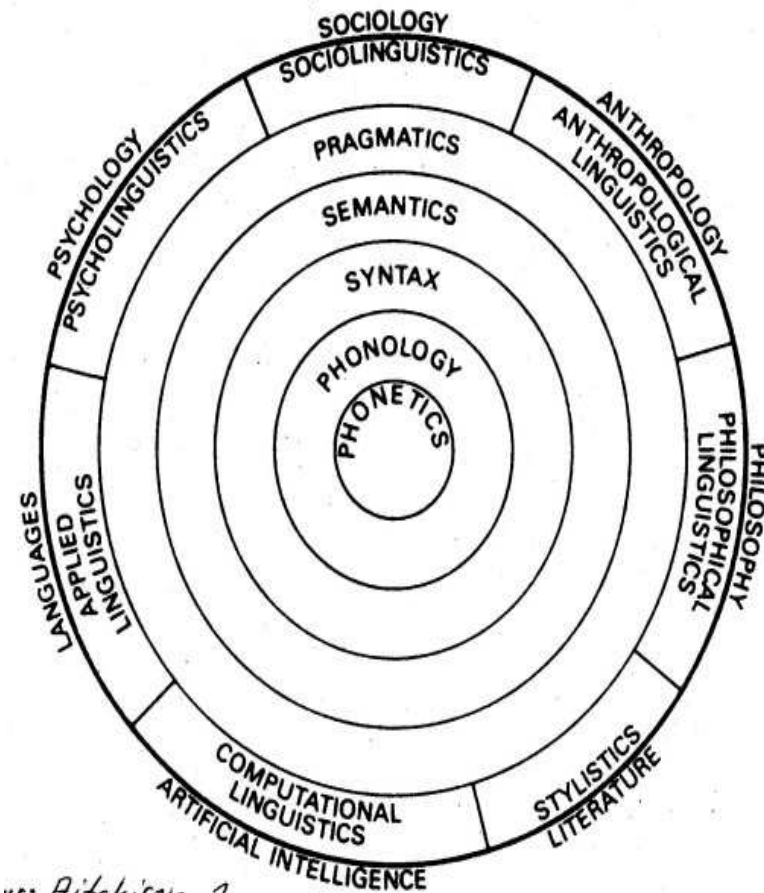
2.2.1. Theoretical Linguistics

- **Theoretical Linguistics** is concerned with the general principles for the study of *all languages*, and the **characteristics of human language** as a phenomenon.
- Branches of Theoretical linguistics:
 - Phonetics
 - Phonology
 - Morphology
 - Syntax
 - Semantics
 - pragmatics



2.2.2. Applied Linguistics

- **Applied linguistics** A branch of linguistics where the primary concern is the *application of linguistic theories, methods and findings* to solve the language problems which have arisen in other areas of experience.
- Some of the academic fields related to applied linguistics are *psychology, sociology, anthropology, philosophy, literature, artificial intelligence, and education*.
- Branches of applied linguistics:
 - L1 acquisition & L2 acquisition and learning.
 - TESL and TEFL.
 - Sociolinguistics
 - Clinical linguistics
 - CALL





3. Properties of Human Language

Do you think human language have special properties that make it unique?

3.1. Communicative & informative signals:



intentional



unintentional

Communicative signal: behavior used *intentionally* to provide information.

Informative signal: behavior used to provide information, usually *unintentionally*.



3.2. Displacement:

a property of language that allows users to talk about things and events *not present in the immediate environment*.



3.3. Arbitrariness:

-a property of language that describing the fact that there is **no** natural connection between **form and meaning**.





3.4. Productivity/ Creativity:

-a property of language that allows user to create new expressions.

Humans are able to create new expressions and novel utterances. How?



3.5. Cultural transmission :

-The process whereby knowledge of a language is passed from one generation to another.

What do we mean by “ Language is culturally not genetically transmitted”?

How do children acquire their first language?

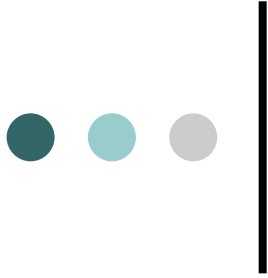
How do you think language is passed from one generation to others?

- It is clear that humans are born with *innate predisposition* to acquire language.
- However, we are not born with the ability to produce utterances in a specific language.
- We acquire our first language as children in a culture.
- Thus, language is *culturally but not genetically transmitted*.



3.6. Duality/ Double articulation:

- a property of language whereby linguistic forms have two levels of *sound production and meaning*.
- In speech production, we have a physical level at which we can produce individual sounds, like *n*, *b* and *l*, which are meaningless in isolation.
- In a particular combination such as *bin*, they become meaningful.
- This duality of levels is one of *the most economical features* of human language because, with a limited set of sounds, we are capable of producing a very large number of sound combinations (e.g. words) which are distinct in meaning.



More Information and Examples:

Ch.2

P.8-12



Next Week

Read

Ch.4

The Sounds of Language